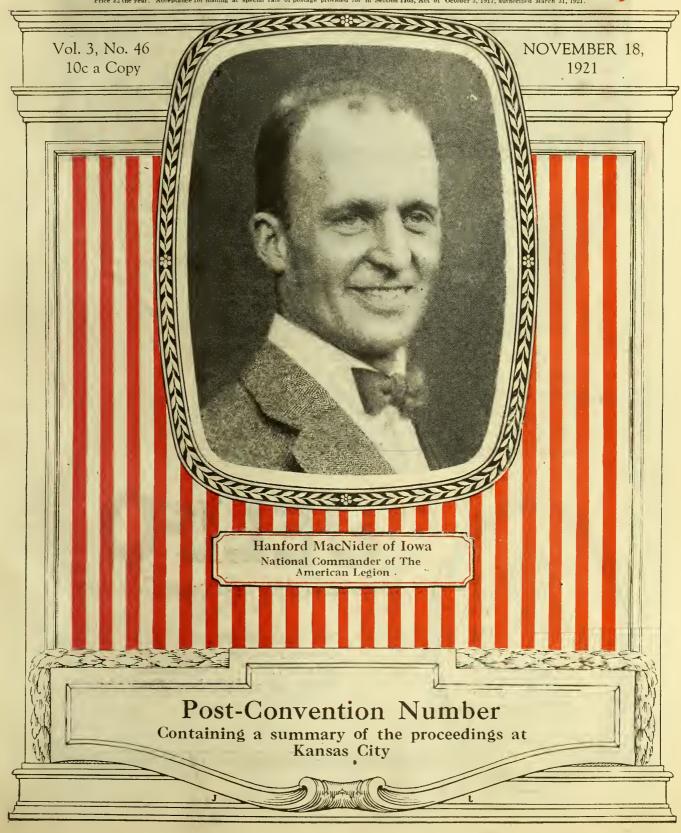
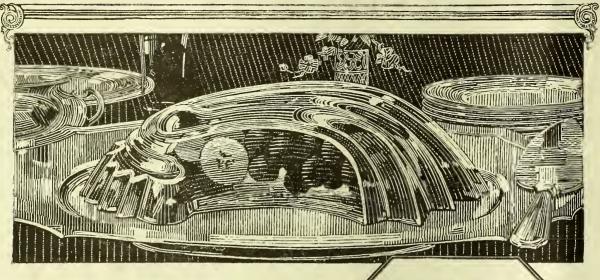
# The AMERICAN





of a meal and should be chosen with such care that one rises from the table with the delightful feeling of having dined perfectly.

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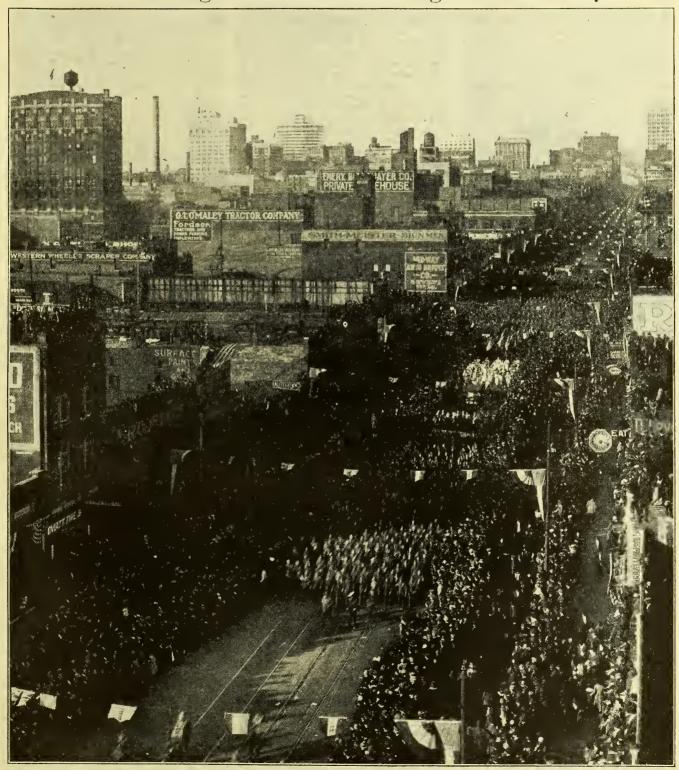
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## As the Legion Marched Through Kansas City



Anderson Photo Co., Kansas City

How the Record Legion Gathering That Swept Down Upon Kansas City Voiced in Terms That None Might Mistake the Mind and Heart of Organized American Veterandom

## Tumult, Shouting, and a Job Done

THE Third National Convention of The American Legion held at Kansas City, Mo., October 31st and November 1st and 2nd, was an event of vast interest and importance to the whole world as well as to the United States of America. It was not merely the gathering together of 50,000 veterans of the World War for drumbeating, flag-waving, and a royal good time. It was not just the formal assembling of 1,070 delegates from 69 Legion departments and districts scattered all over the world for deliberation on Legion policy and organization. It was not purely a great feast of comradeship and a flow of soul.

It was all these things and more. It

was the voice and conscience of that America which fought the war making itself heard in the midst of a critical posture of national and international

affairs.

The convention was staged against a background which made it stand out in bold lines before the gaze of the world. It was honored with the presence of great figures whose names are known under all suns. Senates and assemblies, embassies and state departments, presi-

dents, prime ministers and kings all listened to the accents of its roaring welcomes, the tread of its militant marching feet, the clear decisive tone of its declarations. As it met, fresh troubles in central Europe loomed with an attempt to restore a Hapsburg emperor, while already representatives of all the great powers of the world were beginning to assemble at Washington to consider the limitation of armaments. The world, too, was just on the eve of celebrat-ing the third anniversary of the armistice which ended its greatest conflagration. In America itself Congress was wrestling with large policies of tax revi-sion and economic rehabilitation; a great railroad strike had just been averted, and the country was confronted by the most serious problem of industrial depression and unemployment it has known for many years.
With America and the world

thinking on all these things, it was natural that they should look to see what came out of Kansas City, particularly out of a Kansas City which contained not only a great cross-section of American manhood, but Foch,

Beatty, Diaz, Jacques and Pershing as well.

And the world that looked hopefully toward Kansas City was not disappointed. It saw a truly great convention; a convention whose magnificent ovations to the great heroes of the World War cemented and made

stronger the ties of comradeship and good will among those who on the side of civilization fought that war together; a convention whose enthusiasm swept everything before it like a prairie fire; a convention that yelled itself hoarse and then yelled on, marched itself weary but never stopped, that in dense masses packed the streets, filled every inch of space, crowded all amusement places, shouted, sang, hurrahed and cavorted; a convention that was the largest gathering of veterans in the history of the world.

It saw a convention that could shout "Attaboy!" at General Jacques when he addressed it in English, tell General Jack Lejeune to "eat 'em up," present a mar-shal of France with a baby wildcat and take a British admiral into its arms with "Hello Al"; a convention that could cheer Foch for ten minutes, raise the roof for the rest of its distinguished guests, and yet after all settle down to business when it had to with remarkable decorum and effectiveness. For it was a convention that with all its fun and frolic, its midnight howling mobs, its hundred blaring bands, its dancing and prancing up and down Kansas City's-Petticoat Lane, nevertheless had jour-

neyed to the great city where the West begins with the consciousness that it had a job to do.

The convention was touched to greatness by greatness. Like the lad in Hawthorne's story of "The Great Stone Hawthorne's story of "The Great Stone Face," it looked upon greatness until it was itself great. And such faces as it had to look upon! There was Foch, head of the military coalition that crushed the German war machine; Beatty, admiral of the British Grand Fleet; Diaz, generalissimo of the Italian Armies and savior of Italy; Jacques, hero of heroic Belgium; Pershing, commander-in-chief of the A. E. F.; Rodman, admiral of the American naval man, admiral of the American naval forces in British waters; Lejeune, head of the United States Marine Corps and sometime commander of the Second Division; and Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States.

The convention could no more escape the spell of these men's presence than can the compass needle escape the magnet. They were its predominating influence, the outstanding, unescapable and unforgettable polar star of its con-

stellation.

The reception given its distinguished

guests by the convention proper, assembled in Kansas City's great Convention Hall, beggars the whole list of superlatives in the dictionary to Hall, . describe. It went farther than being just a lot of noise. There was something intensely sincerc, instantaneous and robust, something of the soul in it. Vice-President Coolidge, the first of the guests to address the convention, spoke on the opening morning to a packed auditorium. His message, coming directly from the Administration, was listened to with keen interest. It was one of confidence and pride in the Legion and emphasized President Harding's concern for the welfare of the disabled veteran.

The afternoon of the first day of the convention was given over largely to Generals Diaz, Jacques and Lejeune. Though General Diaz spoke in his own incomparable language, the great audience hung on his every word and seemed to realize and understand just what he was telling them. "Italy re-members and appreciates," he members and appreciates," he said as he paid high tribute to America's part in the war, referred particularly to the American units which had American units which had served with him and characterized the presence of so many representatives of the victorious Allies as "a deep affirmation of common glory, identical ideals and significant solidarity."

(Continued on page 28)

#### From the New National Commander

Speaking for the first time as chief elect of The American Legion, National Commander Hanford MacNider addressed the Third National Convention immediately following his election as follows:

Fellow Legionnaires: I appreciate the high honor and the great responsibility. You know that the strength of the Legion is in the men you represent, in your posts at home—not in National Headquarters or in the department. That is where the Legion is, and what we will try and reach.

We must build this Legion of ours so big and fine and strong, and keep it so clean and straight and American, that when we ask for certain things for the ex-service man —for the disabled man who must live through the war forever in the homes and hospitals of this country, and for those men who are financially disabled—our communities will say, "If the Legion is for it, we will be for it."

For that service, and with a pledge to you of every economy and all measures possible for constructive progress—for that service I stand to your command.

What Ten Hundred and Seventy Duly Elected Spokesmen of the Whole Legion Did in Ratifying the Policies That Will Guide the Organization During the Coming Year

## The Will of the Organized Veteran

TEN hundred and seventy delegates, the elected representatives of the Legion in sixty-nine States, territories and foreign countries, formulated in their deliberations and ratified by their votes at the Third National Convention of The American Legion at Kansas City the scores of policies which will guide the Legion through 1922.

Working under heavy pressure, hampered by the lack of time, the convention accomplished an extraordinary task in a spirit that was characterized by fairness and impartiality. In no previous Legion convention were so many questions considered. In no other Legion convention were so many problems acted on decisively. The actions taken all related to issues affecting the welfare of the nation and the Legion.

The accuracy of the decisions reflected the careful study which the 1,070 delegates had made of the problems on which they were called to vote and the confidence which the convention proper placed in the dozen or more major convention committees. These committees sifted from the great mass of resolutions and issues presented those bearing directly upon Legion policies. The members of the

policies. The members of the committees prepared their reports and recommendations after holding meetings several days in advance of the convention business sessions. Several committees were in continuous sessions night and day before finishing their work. With few exceptions, the convention followed the recommendations of its committees.

The membership of these committees was representative of every state department. This fact was especially stressed when it was announced that the Resolutions Committee's report on Adjusted Compensation represented the unanimous vote of delegates representing 52 departments. So it was with most of the other committee reports on other issues. Minority reports were few.

In only one or two instances did the convention take the bit between its teeth and vote down resolutions bearing committee indorsements. The debate on a number of issues developed surprising vigor on the floor of the convention, however.

Recognition that the convention is the supreme law-making and governing body of the Legion was always outstanding. It was reflected when the National Executive Committee, meeting on the day prior to the convention's opening, expressed its sentiments that all questions and issues should be left for the

final action of the National Convention. Behind the work of the National Convention were the 1921 accomplishments of the standing committees of the Legion—the Rehabilitation Committee, the National Legislative Committee, the Americanism Commission, the National Finance Committee and the others-all of which presented reports of those activities which fell under their observation and guidance. The work of all the departments and the posts during 1921 also was reflected in the convention proceedings, for the convention was an account-taking and an inventory of all that the Legion has done during the last year. The divisions of National Headquarters also were represented, and the satisfaction with National Headquarters' 1921 record was evidenced when at the meeting of the National Executive Committee following the convention, all of the appointive officers, including the National Adjutant and the National Treasurer, were

continued in office.

In no other convention has it been so apparent that the yearly gathering of elected delegates is a part of the heart and soul of a magnificent national organization whose influence is being

exerted in every community in the country, large and small, and in the affairs of the national and state governments.

The business sessions of the convention got under way with the reading of the reports of the National Commander and the National Adjutant. The latter report covered the activities of the bureaus and divisions of the national organization during 1921.

National Commander John G. Emery paid a tribute to the memory of the late National Commander Galbraith at the beginning of his report, and recited all that the Legion had accomplished in aiding the disabled veteran in carrying out Mr. Galbraith's plans. Commander

Emery then took up the question of adjusted compensation.

"In a conference in New York the day before he started on his ill-fated Western trip, Mr. Galbraith gave the word to begin the drive in earnest for adjusted compensation," said Mr. Emery, after describing how the task of obtaining legislation for the disabled had utilized most of the Legion's energy. "A year before, the Legion's four-fold bill had passed the House by an overwhelming majority and died in

the Senate committee. The House stood ready to act favorably on the measure again. The seat of confirmed opposition was in the Senate. The Legion received assurances that the bill would be reported out of committee in the Senate, which in the ordinary course of events would have meant its passage. The bill was reported out. The anti-compensationists made their last desperate stand, and by a series of unprecedented measures succeeded in returning the McCumber bill to committee.

"First came the sensational letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Frelinghuysen declaring that the payment of this just and legitimate debt to our country's defenders would bankrupt the Treasury. The cost of the bill was greatly exaggerated, and the hysterical cry of national bankruptcy was raised. Mr. Mellon's intemperate statements failed of their purpose. They did little to stem the tide in favor of passage of the McCumber bill.

"At this stage the President appeared. After a conference with a group of anti-compensationist senators at the capitol, the Executive was told that if the passage of the McCumber bill was to be forestalled, nothing but a dramatic personal appeal by the President could do it. Mr. Harding then decided on his extraordinary course, and

#### Keynotes of Policies for 1922

The Third National Convention of The American Legion decided:

To support the Veterans Bureau in every way to carry out the plans for hospitalization and handling of claims, insisting that the letter and spirit of the law be observed in decentralizing the agencies for the benefit of disabled ex-service men and that politics must not interfere with the bureau's work.

To continue the Legion's stand for the Adjusted Compensation Bill and to fight for its earliest possible enactment.

To adopt the daisy as the official flower in place of the poppy.

To continue its opposition to immigration and naturalization of Orientals.

To ask a suspension of all immigration for five years, and to ask the strictest examination of immigrants at ports of embarkation in the absence of a restriction law.

To urge legal punishment for disloyalty in the schools.

To oppose a pardon for Eugene V. Debs and to insist on the return and prosecution of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

To support limitation of armaments, while insisting upon adequate military protection for the United States.

To recognize officially La Societé des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux as the "Legion playground" and to consider the establishment of a Fathers' Auxiliary.

To hold national dues at \$1 for a full year, 75 cents for members joining after July 1st, and 50 cents for members joining after October 1st. Half the profits of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY to be distributed among departments in proportion to their paid-up memberships.

that the bill was re-interred in committee. In my opinion, when the Senate yielded to the President's dictation, it bowed to the will of the Executive and not to fact or reason.

"Such means as were used last summer to beat adjusted compensation cannot ultimately succeed. Nothing is settled until it is settled right, and the national adjusted compensation issue has not been settled at all. The American people are the court of last resort, and wherever the American people have by the ballot passed judgment on the matter of adjusted compensation that judgment has been an endorsement of the Legion's stand. I cannot conceive of a Congress so derelict in its duty, so unmindful of its just obligation to those who served their country at a financial loss, or so blind to the wishes of the people as to be misled into again refusing to adjust the economic balance between the man who went to war and the man who did not.

"In connection with our attitude toward Congress and others in legislative matters, your Commander has felt that we should act as fearlessly toward them as did our brothers in Flanders Field when they dealt with our enemy. has endeavored to speak, and to have THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY speak, to those who have not dealt with service men as we felt they should be dealt with in no uncertain terms. In doing so, he has not considered for one moment to what political party or faction they might belong."

Mr. Emery then discussed the question of politics which has at times been

raised. He said:

"Your Commander feels very strongly regarding the political clause in our Constitution and trusts that this Convention will not allow it to be tampered with, except possibly to strengthen it by adding to the political positions which a Legion official may not hold appointive as well as elective offices. I feel that no person in public office, in community, State or nation, should be allowed to speak officially for the Legion -that the Legion must continue to

addressed the Senate, with the result speak for itself when issues involving ex-service men are concerned, and then in terms which the world will understand."

Commander Emery also recommended that at least three stated meetings of the National Executive Committee be held yearly, at quarterly intervals. He also urged that all bureaus and efforts of the Legion be housed under one roof, or at least in one city.

#### Greetings from the American Federation of Labor

FEATURE of the convention was the address delivered by George L. Berry, of Tennessee, President of the International Pressmen's and Assistants Union and one of the founders of The American Legion. Mr. Berry conveyed to the convention greetings from the American Federation of Labor and stated that his message came direct from Samuel Gompers. He said the Federation stood shoulder to shoulder with the Legion in loyalty to American ideals of government and in opposition to "Sovietization" of the United States and direct action as a means of settling industrial disputes. He also said:

"The Federation and the Legion have much in common in the legislative fields, in that they both are advocates of progressive, constructive, humanitarian legislation, and because they are both non-partisan in politics, seeking to promote the interests of the State rather than the politician. There is every reason why our two organizations should maintain a contact that will be helpful to the whole of the communities in

America."

Mr. Berry's speech was given great applause. A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded the Tennessee Legionnaire, who later was honored by being elected one of the five national vice-commanders of the Legion.

Another high point in the convention was the debate attending the passage of the resolution placing the Legion on record as opposed to the sentiments expressed by George Harvey, American Ambassador in London, on America's reasons for entering the World War. A resolution condemning Mr. Harvey in unqualified terms was presented by the Resolutions Committee. In part, this resolution declared that Mr. Harvey's words were "a miserable calumny, worthy of a little mind, dominated by envy and jealousy, and incapable of appreciating the higher ideals of life, and therefore ascribing to others the only motives which it is able to understand." The resolution recommended that the President recall Mr. Harvey immediately and administer a public rebuke. After many vigorous speeches, in which some delegates supported the resolution and others opposed it on the ground that the language used was intemperate and unworthy of the dignity of the Legion, a vote was taken on a motion to table the resolution. This mo-

tion to table the resolution. This inc-tion carried by a vote of 576 to 444. Leonard Withington, National Ex-ecutive Committeeman from Hawaii, then stated that he believed many of those who voted to table the resolution because of its phraseology still believed that Mr. Harvey should be censured. Immediately thereafter Ralph Cole, of Ohio, presented a substitute resolution of censure which was adopted by unani-

mous vote.

Another question which was the center of a convention controversy developed when a resolution was presented carrying an endorsement of this country's chemical industries as an essential factor in our plan for national pre-paredness. O. W. McNeese of Louis-iana and M. H. Bloom of Pennsylvania charged that the resolution was being promoted by a lobby of persons not connected with the Legion. After much debate, the question was referred to the National Executive Committee for investigation. At its meeting after the convention the executive committee tabled the resolution.

#### Full Opportunity Accorded Veterans Bureau

THE convention adopted a report of the Committee on Rehabilitation which places the Legion on record as

#### The Record of the New National Commander

H ANFORD MacNIDER, youngest National Commander of The American Legion, was born in Mason City, Iowa, October 2, 1889. He was educated at Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts, and at Harvard, graduating in 1911. Five years later he served with the Second Iowa Infantry on the Mexican border. When America came into the World War, Mr. MacNider entered the officers' training camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and on August 15, 1917, was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. He arrived in France a month later with the Ninth Infantry of the Second Division, took part in five major operations, and was promoted successively captain, major and lieutenant colonel.

National Commander MacNider is a banker, and founded the trust company at Mason City of which he is now presi-

dent.

As commander of Clausen Worden Post of the Legion of Mason City, Hanford MacNider built up and maintained an active post of 1,100 members in a town of 20,000 inhabitants. He served his department one year as vice-com-mander, and during the past year has been department commander. During his commandership Iowa recorded a clean gain of 7,000 members.

The new National Commander was three times in general orders. He wounded at St. Mihiel, and was cited tinguished Service Cross with oak leaf cluster, Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with three palms and one gold and one silver star, and Italian War Cross.

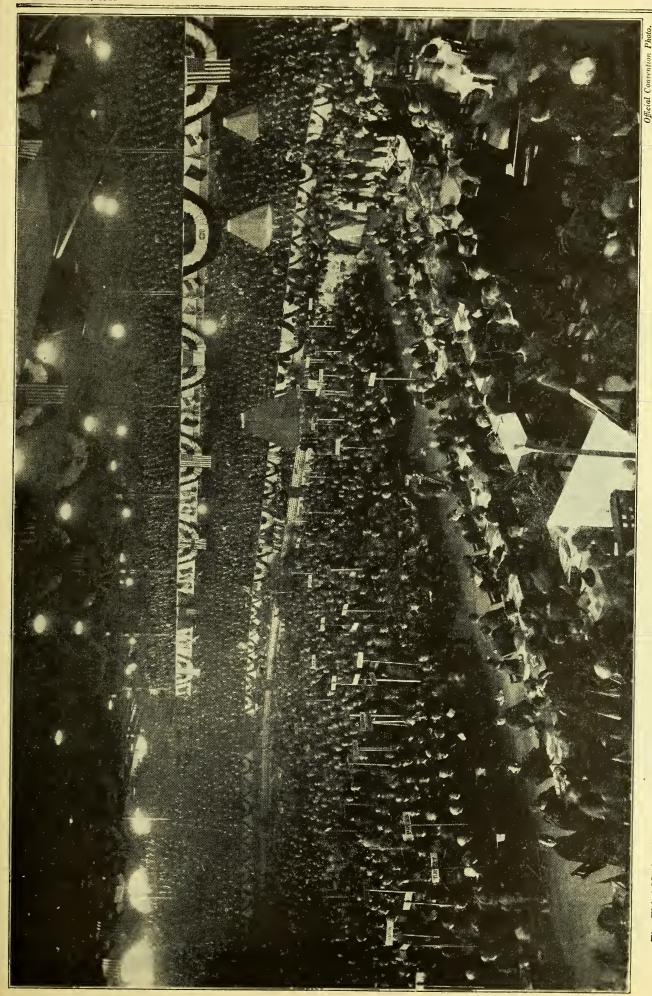
The citation accompanying his award of the D. S. C. reads:

For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Ferme, France, October 3-9, 1918. He voluntarily joined an attacking battalion on October 3rd, and accompanied it to its final objectives. During the second attack on the same day, he acted as a runner through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He visited the lines

both night and day, where the fighting was most severe. When higher authority could not be reached, he assumed responsibilities, and gave the necessary orders to stabilize serious situations. When new and untried troops took up the attack, he joined their forward elements, determined the enemy points of resistance by personal reconnaissance, uncovered enemy machine-gun nests and supervised their destruction.

The citation bestowing on Mr. Mac-Nider the oak leaf cluster is as follows:

For the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Remenauville, France, September 12, 1918, Captain Mac-Nider is awarded an oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross: on duty as regimental adjutant, while carrying instructions to the assaulting lines, Captain MacNider found the line unable to advance and being disorganized by a heavy machine-gun fire. Running forward in the face of the fire, this officer control of Corpor machine gun days captured a German machine gun, drove off the crew, reorganized the line on that flank, and thereby enabled the advance flank, and to continue.



The Third National Convention of The American Legion in session in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Missouri. The delegates occupy the main floor; the galleries, with every seat taken, are filled with interested spectators. National Commander Emery, standing in the center of the platform, is presiding. Directly behind him, clearly distinguished by their lighter uniforms, are seated General Pershing and Marshal Foch.

giving the Veterans Bureau full op-portunity to accomplish the results ex-pected of it. This report showed that the betterments sought by the Legion are in sight and that much will depend upon the attitude adopted by government officials in carrying out the spirit and letter of the law. The committee stressed especially the fact that the Committee of Hospital Consultants, appointed at the instance of the Legion to formulate plans for carrying out hosto formulate plans for carrying out hospital projects, particularly the expenditure of \$18,600,000 authorized by Congress for this purpose, has been notably successful. The convention went on record as in favor of continuance of the work of the consultants. It also demanded that decentralization of the work of passing on veterans' claims must be absolute and that men's claims must be adjusted by the local and regional boards with full power, and that revisions and arbitrary re-versals at Washington must end.

While these convention actions define the Legion's present attitude on the rehabilitation of former service men as one of watchful waiting, further effi-ciency in the Legion's own handling of the problem is called for in the adoption of a resolution recommending that all national committees of the Legion heretofore concerned with the different phases of the problem of the disabled soldier be abolished, and that a single committee be established in their stead, to be known as the Committee on Re-habilitation of Veterans.

The convention Rehabilitation Committee's report as adopted called attention to the danger that in decentralizing the activities of the Veterans Bureau a political machine may be established.

"The Legion must be continually on

guard to prevent any attempt to in-terfere with the work of the new Veterans Bureau by political influence," the report stated.

#### Continued Fight for Adjusted Compensation

THROUGHOUT the debates on the issues brought before the convention it was emphasized that, in addition to standing firm for a continuance of the policy that places the interests of the disabled first, the Legion is determined that its campaign for adjusted compensation must be won. In three separate resolutions adopted by the convention, this was emphasized. One resolution stated:

"The American Legion reiterates its position in favor of adjusted compensation for discharged soldiers and deplores the request of President Harding to delay passage by Congress of a measure providing for same and ac-quiescence of Congress in that request."

In presenting a report on national legislation adopted by the convention, J. G. Scrugham of Nevada, Past National Vice-Commander and a member of the National Legislative Committee,

said:
"The Adjusted Compensation Bill was
"The Adjusted in the Senate unexpectedly defeated in the Senate through its re-committment on July 15, 1921. The act aroused widespread resentment among the ex-service men throughout the country and their families, primarily by reason of the fact that it appeared that a small minority had dominated and overcome the will of the majority. Approximately three-

fourths of the membership of the Senate and the House had expressed themselves as being in favor of the measure. Wherever the principle of adjusted compensation had been submitted to the will of the people, it had carried by majorities ranging from eight to one to two to one. The situation was further aggravated by the circumstance that the chief individual factor in the misrepresentation of the probable con-sequences of the bill and its subsequent defeat was a person who appears to have been the greatest war profiteer of all recorded history. However, it would ill become the Legion to lower the dignity of this organization through

#### National Officials for 1922

National Commander Hanford MacNider of Iowa

National Vice-Commanders George L. Berry

of Tennessee Raymond O. Brackett of Massachusetts

John A. McCormick of Colorado

Charles S. Kendrick of California

S. Nelson Jackson of Vermont

National Adjuta: t Lemuel Bolles of Washington

National Treasurer Robert H. Tyndall of Indiana

National Judge Advocate Robert A. Adams of Indiana

Assistant National Adjutant Russell G. Creviston of Indiana

> National Historian Eben Putnam of Massachusetts

splenetic personal attacks on any individual or individuals, however powerful they may be."

Mr. Scrugham then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Adjusted Compensation Measure provides for the payment of the nation's just obligations to the service men and women for the financial and economical handicap suffered by them incident to their service; and

"Whereas, the nation should and is paying all of its other war debts and

obligations; and .
"Whereas, the obligation of the nation to its soldiers arises by reason of economic handicap suffered by them because of their service, which economic handicap is at this time felt with especial severity because of wide-spread general unemployment; and "Whereas, after careful consideration

of all the arguments advanced in opposi-

tion to the measure, including the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury and the address of the President to Con-gress, we still firmly believe in the justice, fairness, and immediate necessity of the Adjusted Compensation Measure;

now, therefore,
"Be It Resolved, that The American
Legion, in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its stand upon adjusted compensation and asks that the Congress of the United States pass this measure without further equivocation or delay."

In declining to endorse the George Washington Memorial Building project, the convention recorded its sentiments

in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we protest against the erection of any public building by or with the consent of our Government on any government land in any way designed to commemorate the men and women who served in the World War, until proper and adequate legislation has been enacted for the relief of the disabled, first; the unemployed, second; and adjusted compensation, third.'

Previous to the adoption of these resolutions, Gilbert Bettman, chairman of the National Legislative Committee, informed the convention that Senator McCumber, sponsor of the compensation bill in the Senate, had stated that the bill would be brought up and passed in December. Mr. Bettman also stated that President Harding had told the Legion committee which protested against executive interference with the bill that he had been elected on a platform to reduce taxes and that the bill would be taken up after the foreign debts to this country had been funded. Mr. Bettman pleaded that the convention, in view of the President's statement, should not make the compensation issue a matter of personality. "Let us do nothing that will give this question the complexion of a political matter," he urged.

#### New Orleans the 1922 Convention City

NEW Orleans was selected as the place for the Fourth National (1922) Convention of the Legion after a hard-fought campaign that began several days before the arrival of the delegates and culminated in a parliamentary battle on the floor of the convention. San Francisco contested every inch of ground with New Orleans up to the final minute of the rollcall by States which decided the question. In that rollcall 538 delegates voted in favor of New Orleans and 512 in favor of San Francisco. This closeness was characteristic of the whole contest between the cities. It was a contest in which the state delegations did not vote in the confermitation of the state delegations are confermitation. strict conformity to sections, and there were many surprises when the rollcall was recorded.

New Orleans won the first victory in its campaign when the Convention Committee on Time and Place of the Next Convention recommended to the convention proper that the Louisiana city should be given the 1922 convention. for the reason, among others, that it would bring the South into the Legion numerically. This recommendation, however, was made on a narrow mar-gin, the majority of the committee giv-ing 21 votes in favor of New Orleans,

(Continued on page 22)

OUTSTANDING CONVENTION PERSON-ALITIES.—Never before has an American Legion National Convention been host to so many distinguished guests as faced



the tumultuous cheers of delegates and visitors at Kansas City. Their presence alone made the event a notable occasion in American history.



to as his "superior officer."

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati, O., chosen president of The Ameri-can Legion Auxiliary at its First National Convention.

Paris caucus at which the Legion was born, was made a Past National Commander by the convention.

Miss Pauline Cranston Curnick of Indianapolis, Ind., elected secretary of American Legion
Auxiliary.

## Enter The American Legion Auxiliary

The Re-Christened Women's Auxiliary, in National Convention Assembled, Sets Sail with a Helmsman of Its Own Choosing at the Wheel

THE American Legion Auxiliary came into being November 2nd at Kansas City-a perfected national organization having representatives of every State in the Union, either official or unofficial, on the convention floor. The name was selected by delegates of the Women's Auxiliary of The Ameri-can Legion from every State but Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming, and these seven States had unofficial representatives without vote on the floor. The Territory of Hawaii was represented by a duly authorized delegate.

Beginning with the preamble, The American Legion Auxiliary adopted the principles of practically all the articles of physical organization embodied in the Constitution of The American Legion. A clause reading, "To participate in and contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of The American Legion" was inserted into The

American Legion preamble.

Other articles of the Auxiliary constitution emphasized the principle that The American Legion Auxiliary shall be non-political and non-sectarian and that no official of the Auxiliary, local or national, may hold a salaried ap-

pointive or elective public office.

In policy, The American Legion Auxiliary again demonstrated its oneness of purpose with the Legion. The Legion's ambitions in Americanism and legislation were upheld, and the Auxiliary gave ample proof that it will aid to the best of its ability the Legion's efforts to secure justice for the disabled World

War veterans.

The Auxiliary convention urged every State to cooperate with the Federal Government in providing courses in citizenship and instruction in English for native and foreign-born adults in need of such instruction. Educational institutions are to be asked to include in their curriculum a course in citizenship for all prospective teachers of citizenship classes. Members of the Auxiliary were pledged to take every possible step to interest and encourage

aliens in Americanism.
While "praying in their hearts" that the time may soon come when the nations of the world may disarm, the convention petitioned the President of the United States and Congress "to maintain adequate and efficient military forces which will be capable of fully protecting the rights and ideals of the United States so long as the present need for such forces continues to exist."

The question of justice to disabled soldiers and sailors was taken up with an enthusiasm that promised not to wane as long as the need for proper hospitalization and vocational training The Auxiliary started a nationwide movement to encourage the erection of monuments in the form of hospitals and homes for disabled ex-service The Government was also called men. The Government was also called upon to furnish clothing for disabled men not receiving compensation. Purchases of articles made in America were urged upon members, preference being asked for articles made by disabled men in vocational training schools.

And then the women's convention voted its unanimous support to the Ad-justed Compensation bill now before Congress which has the backing of The

American Legion.

National officers were empowered to negotiate with the French authorities with a view toward establishing a memorial school to commemorate the friendship between American soldiers and sailors and the orphan children of France, the school to be an agricultural branch of the Joffre Institute of Vocational Training, and to be known as the "Foyer d'Appentissave Foch." The American Legion Auxiliary plans to build and maintain this school.

Unanimous decision to support The American Legion in the posts, departments and nationally, in all its aims and purposes was the keynote of the Auxiliary convention. The closest contact with the Legion was urged as necessary to the organization, and harmony was emphasized as another requisite of success and helpfulness. The Auxiliary will avail itself of the services of the National Judge Advocate and the National Legislative Committee and of other officers of The American Legion.

Eligibility requirements were broad-ened, giving membership privileges not only to the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of ex-service men and women, but also to stepmothers, foster mothers, and stepdaughters, if any of these are recognized as legal relatives in the State wherein they reside. Honorary and life memberships are not to be per-

mitted.

While national dues were fixed at twenty-five cents per capita, the Executive Committee was authorized to levy, by two-thirds vote, an assessment not to exceed fifty cents. Annual national conventions of the Auxiliary will be held at the same time and place as national conventions of the Legion. Eac's department will be represented at national conventions by five delegates, plus one for each additional thousand members or major fraction thereof. Department conventions will choose delegates as they may decide. The Auxiliary decided to have a uniform ceremonial for the opening and closing of meetings. Charters previously is-sued by The American Legion to Auxiliary units were confirmed and ratified and it was decided that hereafter each unit shall take the name and number of the post to which it is attached.

The convention laid down complete rules to govern its future conduct. The Executive Committee, like that of the Legion, will be the guiding authority of The American Legion Auxiliary between conventions. Twenty-five com-

mitteewomen will constitute a quorum.

National conventions will be guided largely by the same rules as apply to Legion conventions. Representatives of sixty percent of the departments are required to constitute a quorum. department conventions must have been held at least two weeks before the national convention is to meet.

It was voted that departments must be duly chartered before they will be entitled to representation in national conventions, but each department may draw up its own constitution so long as that document is consistent with the National Constitution. The National Executive Committee is empowered to suspend or revoke a department charte. for certain specified offenses. Departments are made responsible for units, and will be required to discipline unruly or recalcitrant units.

Departmental organizations are to be similar to the national organization. The highest executive department office will be that of president, while each department also will have a secretary, an executive committee and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, according to conditions in the State.

The American Legion Auxiliary

elected the following officers:
National President, Mrs. Lowell Hobart, Milford, Ohio; National Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Madge Johnson, Aberdeen, S. D.; Mrs. Carrol Marks, Los deen, S. D.; Mrs. Carrol Marks, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Edward Clinton Murray, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, the wife of General Edwards, Westwood, Mass., and Mrs. W. H. Cudworth, Milwaukee, Wis.; National Chaplain, Mrs. F. O. Burdick, Wichita Falls, Texas; National Treasurer Miss Latta McCox Tapaka Kans

wichta Fails, 1exas; National Treasurer, Miss Izetta McCoy, Topeka, Kans. Miss Pauline Curnick, acting National Secretary, was officially appointed National Secretary and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the National Executive Committee.

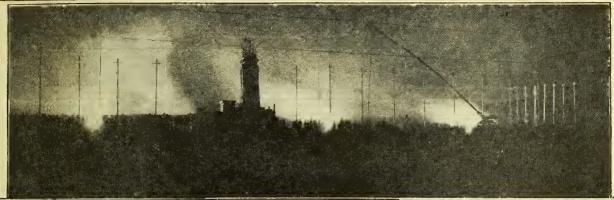
Mrs. Hobart, the newly elected National President of The American Legion Auxiliary, is president of the Auxiliary unit of Robert E. Bentley Post of Cincinnati, O., near her home the post of which the late National Commander, Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., was a member. When war was declared, Mrs. Hobart became active in war work. She established a hostess house at Louisville, Ky., and was accredited by the Belgian Government with sending the first package of clothing from the United States to the Belgian war sufferers. She is president of the Girls' Patriotic League, a member of the Colonial Dames, Secretary for Ohio of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Curnick, National Secretary of the organization, acted as secretary during the period of organization, her work having been carried on through National Headquarters of The American Legion. She supervised the for-mation of forty departments of the Auxiliary and was present at the final organization of twenty-two depart-

Two Generations and a Touch of Celebration.—Viewed either as one vast crowd of well on toward half a million people, or as individuals who



were "just folks," the host of delegates and visitors at Kansas City was a vastly interesting assortment of humanity even apart from the notable guests.



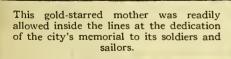


Kansas City's memorial and thousands of visitors standing in sharp outline against flares of welcome that turned night into day.



Two four-limbed leathernecks give a one-legged soldier in faded blue a reserved seat on a roof overlooking the parade.

At left, more parade spectators











You knew who was who by his hat. The gob is from Oklahoma—he started with more feathers, but somebody wanted a souvenir.

## EDITORIAL

After Kansas City

THE homebound delegates who left Kansas City weighed down with instructions to report to their posts all that happened at the Third National Convention have a difficult and an unenviable job. It is to report on a rally that brought world-famous men and the rank and file into the same company, a fête that had in it something of the pangs of a political convention in the throes of picking a president, something of Mardi Gras as it is celebrated annually in New Orleans, something of Paris as it looked and sounded and behaved on November 11, 1918. To make a true and full report of that assembly one would need the historical sense of an H. G. Wells, the comedy of a Ring Lardner, the narracive ability of a Booth Tarkington.

The convention was an overwhelming pageant of the youth of America getting together. The youth of America getting together! That, after all, is what The American Legion is, and no one who saw or read about its latest roll-call can have any doubt as to the Legion's significance and power, its vigor and its vitality. Nor can he doubt the tremendous role which, for good or evil, The American Legion will play

in the next half century of American history.

We are all—those of us within and those without the Legion—coming gradually to a new sense of its importance. Those of us who like it feel the stirrings of a deeper responsibility. Those who do not like it would do well to join at once and work from within the changes they think it needs. Staying outside the Legion is going to become like saying, "I don't think much of the way this country is run, so I won't vote." After the recent show of strength, staying outside the Legion is unthinkable.

Well, see you in New Orleans next year.

The Time Element in Compensation

WHEN President Harding in July took the extraordinary V step of appearing in person before the Senate and inducing it to recommit the Adjusted Compensation Bill, he spoke of that bill as "this menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities." The President attempted to justify his stand in opposing the bill, at a moment when it was evident that Congress expected to pass it, by citing many figures which he contended were proof of the country's financial inability to undertake compensation of ex-service

Since making his speech to the Senate, President Harding has given no expression that might be construed in favor of compensation at any future time. His silence has been embarrassing to the President's friends and supporters. In the past few months, not a few of these have felt called upon to interpret the President's real views. Distinguished senators have been writing to their constituents saying, in effect, "the President is for compensation at the proper time."

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey is the latest so to go on record. In a public statement for the newspapers of

his State, he says:

"The Republican party, I am sure, will recognize the services of the veterans when the financial condition of the country is in such condition that it can do so without injury to the interests of all. I certainly realize what we owe to those who went abroad as well as those who were prepared to go abroad in the interests of all. Nothing is too good for such men. We cannot be too generous . . . When conditions warrant, I will be only too happy to advocate in behalf of the veterans the recognition which is due them, and I am sure that the Republican party will, when the right moment arrives, prove that it is as much a friend of the veterans of the late war as it was of the veterans of the Civil War. Until that moment arrives, I hope that the veterans will exercise patience.

The war has been over three years. How often have we heard that same talk—"Nothing too good," "we cannot be

too generous," "exercise patience," "the country cannot afford it." We appraise all this talk about national poverty at its true worth—it is the phraseology of the professional debt-dodger. It is humiliating when used in the evasion of a national American obligation.

Study this table: Com-| Population | National | Debt | Debt | Per | States | Population | National | Per | States | Per | Pe pen-

There is the show-down, Senator Frelinghuysen. Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, weighted with staggering war burdens, generous to those who gained for them the victory. The United States, bearing an insignificant war burden comparatively, pleading poverty in an evasion of a debt to those who fought for it. The time to regain our national self-respect is right now.

approximately \$220.

Thanksgiving

N the fall of 1774, the people of Massachusetts found their best port closed, the fishing vessels which made their living chased from the seas, and their capital cut off by a cor-don of British troops. These afflictions were part of England's clumsy effort to discipline this most annoying of all her colonies.

And yet, as November waned, they set aside their customary day of Thanksgiving. Naturally enough the redcoats grinned across the fortifications and wondered loudly what in the name of Yankee common sense the crazy colonists had to be thankful for. To which the crazy colonists made answer by thanking God that, in an hour of trial, they were of one mind and loved their liberty more than they did their

A people that can say that has reason to be thankful. people that cannot should assemble for prayers of another sort.

#### Full Punishment

EUGENE V. DEBS, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll and others who were notoriously seditious or notoriously cowardly during the war represent un-Americanism as an institution. For that reason, The American Legion at Kansas City asked that each receive his full meed of punishment. The Legion was not vindictive, as radical and some liberal publications assert; the Legion was actuated by principles of patriotism which have been violated by Debs and Bergdoll in the two most striking examples which have come to public attention.

The release of Debs would continue a precedent which we cannot afford to establish permanently. Political amnesty was granted generally after our former wars, but the precedents of the Revolution and of the Civil War do not apply to the World War, when we were a unified nation except for dangerous, discordant elements of which Debs and

Bergdoll were typical.

The suspicion that Debs, Bergdoll, Linn A. E. Gale and others of their kind would never have committed the offenses of which they were guilty had it not been for the amnesties of the past will always be with us. It is easy for a man to break the law, knowing that he will suffer but a small part of the punishment meted out to him at the time the law is broken. But if we are to avoid future danger, we must not allow time to mitigate the crimes of the past. The war may be a memory now, but we owe it to the future to keep also the memory that those who transgressed during the war were adequately punished. In the future let there be no precedents of graciousness to criminals, merely because the opportunity for crime has passed.

Burglars are not released from jail because vaults they

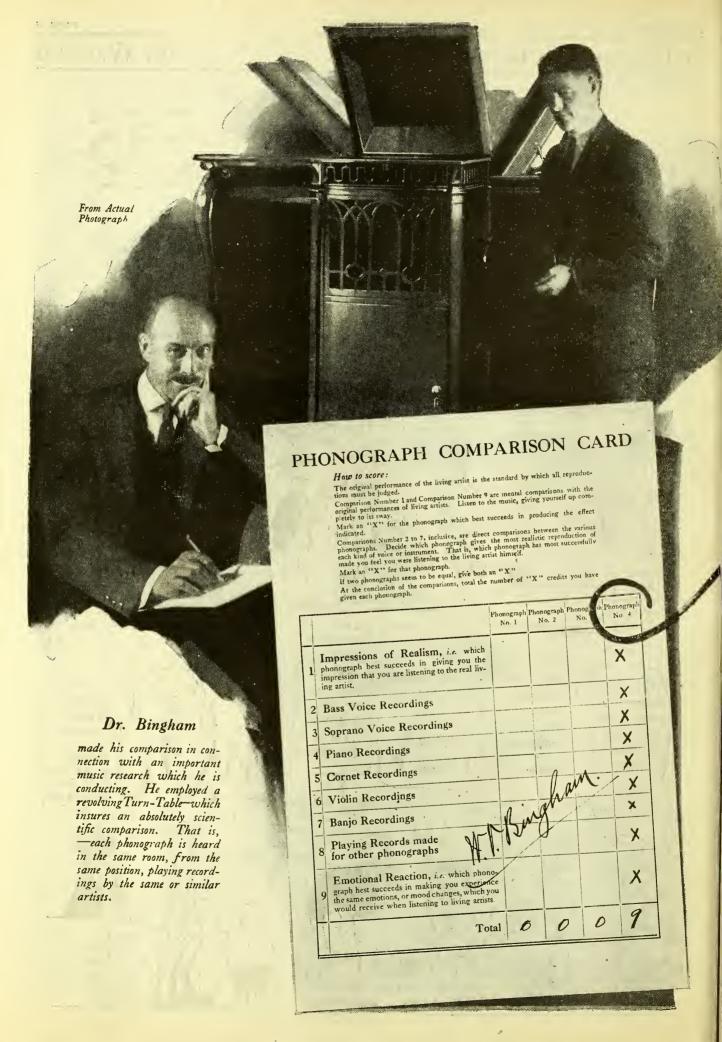
once opened are now burglar-proof. Murderers are not

released because their victims are dead.

## It Happened in Kansas City

### By Wallgren





## No. 4 was the New Edison

N October 24, 1921, in New York City, Dr. W. V. Bingham, Director of Research at Carnegie Institute of Technology, made a scientific comparison between four well-known phonographs.

The phonographs were compared on nine different counts. Phonograph Number Four was victorious in all nine tests. It proved itself the best phonograph by a full one hundred per cent.

Phonograph Number Four was the New Edison.

The Edison Laboratories hesitated long, before publishing Dr. Bingham's remarkable Comparison Card,—on the theory that the too-amazing result is often not credited. Many people may seriously doubt that the difference between the New Edison and other phonographs could be so great.

Yet, that difference must exist,—because the New Edison is the only phonograph which sustains the test of direct comparison with living artists.

If you doubt whether the New Edison RE-CREATES music with such emphatically superior realism, make the same comparison Dr. Bingham made.

#### Ask for a Phonograph Comparison Card

Take it with you when you go 'to choose your Christmas phonograph.

Your Edison dealer will gladly supply you, so that you can make a true and scientific comparison. If you don't know who he is, watch for his advertisements in your local newspapers.

N. B.—Many Edison Dealers have equipped themselves with Turn-Tables, such as Dr. Bingham employed.

## The NEW EDISON



## Convention Sidelights



State songs were almost as numerous as picturesque varieties of delegation headgear. Yells were conspicuous, too. St. Louis Legionnaires, for instance, advertised their pep by yelling,

"First in War, First in Peace,
First in the Hands of the Kansas City
Police."

Kansas City records show that the St. Louisans didn't lie, because they still have the chance to be first arrested, nobody having preceded them to jail yet. True, there was wild excitement in the Hotel Baltimore one night when some officers of the law had a small battle with a number of crapshooters, but it later developed that the gamesters were Kansas City professional talent, operating with loaded dice, and



operating mostly against one another. The Legion spotted cubists seemed to prefer the informal outdoor gatherings which graced several streets.

The American Legion Band of Duluth, Minn., won first prize of \$1,000 in the band concert competition, which was participated in by groups of musicians from all over the country. Lincoln, Neb., was second, while Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., and Warrensburg, Mo., were tied for third place. Prizes were \$500 and \$250, respectively, for second and third places. The Duluth band was organized in 1919 and claims to be the first organization of its kind recruited from Legionnaires. Battle Creek, Mich., was first in the Drum Corps' contest and Springfield, Ill., second.

Whenever a notable American appeared on the convention platform, his State delegation hastened to let the world know where he came from. General Lejeune was followed to the platform by the Louisiana state banner, Admiral Rodman by the Kentucky banner and General Pershing by the Missouri banner.

The floor of the convention looked cosmopolitan no end, what with placards up for France and Chile, Turkey and China, Panama and Canada, and other widely separated foreign countries. China, by the way, had the distinction of making the first motion from the floor of the convention.

So far as anybody could see, Hanford MacNider, before the Legion elected its new officers, was just one of a great number of enthusiastic Iowans singing:

"I-oh-way, I-oh-way,
The best State in the land,
Joy on every hand;
I-oh-way, I-oh-way,
That's where the tall corn grows."

But Iowa's doughty singer became more conspicuous after the election,



particularly so to a hotel bellboy, who had been asked to "Page Colonel Mac-Nider for Marshal Foch." The bellboy had a notion that somebody was kidding him, and when finally he saw Colonel MacNider he was sure of it; the new Legion chief looked altogether too young to be a colonel, the boy thought, and especially too young to be sent for by such a dignitary as Marshal Foch.

The boy's opinion wasn't changed much, either, because he found Commander MacNider in an Executive Committee meeting which the Commander could not leave, and no bellboy could understand why anybody would send regrets to Marshal Foch after such an invitation unless there was a joke somewhere.

Legionnaires who enjoyed the convention most:

The man who slept on a hotel lobby sofa and thought of the foxhole he occupied just three years before. The doughboy who walked from Mas-

sachusetts and knew he could ride back.
The sailor who went horseback riding
down Main street in uniform.

The Colorado men who found hills



after several hundred miles of prairie traveling.

The ex-ensign from Maine who found that the ex-seaman second class whom he had once befriended was a Kansas Cityan and owner of a Rolls Royce.
Marshal Foch.

Speaking of cigarettes and other prepared forms of tobacco (eating excepted), one advantage that delegates to Kansas City enjoyed over those who attended earlier conventions was the fact that smoking was permitted in the convention hall. The resulting cloud formations, combined with the occasional puffs from flash-light cameras in action, provided a smoke screen that effectively concealed the main entrance from the speakers' stand.

Rhode Islanders took special pride in one of their delegates, for whom, they said, a personal medal would be turned out on their return by a Providence jewelry factory. His distinction, they asserted, was the fact that he was the



only delegate from east of the Alleghanies who, in crossing the Mississippi for the first time, did not refer to it as the Father of Waters.

The Salvation Army's offer of free doughnuts and coffee was enthusiastically accepted—so much so that it was the one thing the gang was willing to stand in line for. The doughnut booths were set up on prominent corners of the city and close to the convention hall, and the mess processions often extended far down side streets and numbered scores of patient, hungry visitors.

"Can't you stop some of this noise?" a timid woman asked a hotel elevator man.

"Madam," said the elevator man, "do



you want to have me interned in Holland, like the other fellow who tried to stop 'em?"

A Boy Scout had been on an errand for the Wyoming delegation. Returning, he stood by for further orders, looking admiringly at the uniformed veterans around him. Finally he singled out a couple of ex-doughboys and remarked, "It's always been my ambition to be a soldier and get to be an officer." Then he stood at attention, waiting for applause.

He's still waiting.

One Kansas City post took in 268 new Legionnaires in one day the week preceding the convention. That convention would have made friends for the Legion in Berlin—even if it would have taken the city apart to see what made it tick.

One of the eleven survivors of the six hundred original members of the famous Princess Pat Regiment, Canada's pride, attended the convention as an alternate from the State of Washington. R. B. McGregor, a native-born American and a veteran of the Spanish-American, Philippine, Boxer and World Wars, came to Kansas City at the request of the governor of Washington to extend a special invitation to Admiral Beatty to visit the Pacific coast. McGregor, who as the result of a spinal wound received in the second battle of Ypres was paralyzed for three years and eight months, following a marvelous operation at the Rockefeller Institute, has recovered to such an extent that he was able to make the trip to the convention in the care of two nurses.

New Orleans convention rooters can say what they like, but, according to members of more than one delegation, the real reason they won out over San Francisco was Mammy Chloe, the oldtime bundle of good-nature in black who kept the Louisiana waffle stand in



the basement of the convention hall. Smacking his lips over one of her fluffy batter creations, one visitor was heard

batter creations, one visitor was heard to inquire:

"Mammy, did they bring you all the way up here from New Orleans?"

Drawing herself up with much dignity, mammy replied:

"No, sir, they didn't bring me up; I brung myself up a long time ago; but they can sure take me back if they wants to."

A mixed crowd of gobs and dough-boys staged an automobile party Sun-day night. They had a Ford top, but none of the rest of the car. Safely sheltered by the top, they paraded through the noisiest districts, adding no little to the noise. When going up a hill they went into second speed-vocally.

Certainly no state delegation her-alded its arrival with more fireworks than the Minnesota outfit, which blew in at 2 a.m. with a big brass band and paraded Petticoat Lane until all downtown kissed sleep good-by for the night. One disgusted cot-holder, unable to restrain himself longer, rushed down from the Hotel Baltimore in the scanty garb in which he had attired himself for sleep, and with a monster bass drum in his hand, ran breathlessly up to the leader of the band and cried: "Take it and bust it; I've played it for sixteen years, but I never want to hear the goldurned thing again."

A background of spectacular entertainment at the convention was given by The American Legion Aerial Derby. Veterans of air service, attracted by the possibilities of reunion no less than the rewards of flying, participated. Their grand hop came the day of the parade, when a V wedge of airplanes appeared in the company of the parade, when a V wedge of airplanes appeared the company of the parade, when a V wedge of airplanes appeared to the company of t directly above the line of march, fully 3,500 feet in the heavens, flying in perfect formation as they once had flown forth to greet Jerry. The Derby, however, was not alone noted for its expert and spectacular flying; it gave a number of ex-service men who never had been up before the chance to take their first cloud voyages.

The convention of La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, which gained official recognition at Kansas City, was held simultaneously with the Legion convention. Edward J. Eivers of Portland, Ore., was elected chef de chemin de fer and Howard McDonald of Seattle, Wash., correspondant nationale. following sous chefs were elected: Cronkite of California; Clark, Iowa; Dodson, New Jersey; Barth, New York. The former commissaire entendant nationale, Dr. Stanley Rinehart of Sewickley, Pa., was re-elected.





## Ask Us Now

#### This test will delight you

Again we offer, and urge you to accept, this new teeth-cleaning method.

Millions now employ it. Leading dentists, nearly all the world over, are urging its adoption. The results are visible in whiter teeth wherever you look today.

Bring them to your people.

#### The war on film

Dental science has declared a war on film. That is the cause of most tooth troubles. And brushing methods of the past did not effectively combat it.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Then night and day it may do serious

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Very few people have escaped the troubles caused by film.

#### Two film combatants

Now two combatants have been found. Many careful tests have proved their efficiency.

A new-day tooth paste has been created, and these two film combatants are embodied in it. The paste is called Pepsodent.

## epsader

#### The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatant, which brings five desired effects. Approved by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

Now every time you brush your teeth you can fight those film-coats in these effective ways.

#### Also starch and acids

Another tooth enemy is starch. It also clings to teeth, and in fermenting it forms

To fight it Nature puts a starch digestant in saliva. She also puts alkalis there to neutralize the acids.

Pepsodent multiplies the salivary flow. It multiples the starch digestant in the saliva. It multiplies the alkalis. Thus these teeth protecting forces, twice a day, are much increased.

#### They must be done

These things must be done. Teeth with film or starch or acids are not white or clean or safe. You know yourself, no doubt, that old tooth-brushing methods are inadequate.

See what the new way does.

Make this pleasant ten-day test and watch your teeth improve.

#### A few days will tell

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Do this now. The effects will delight you and lead to constant delights. To all in your home they may bring new beauty,

new protection for the teeth.

#### 10-Day Tube Free 753

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY Dept. 352, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

ONLY ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY



## Got the Job!

"I'm to be Manager of my Department starting Monday. The boss said he had been watching all the men. When he When he found I had been studying at home with the International Correspondence Schools he knew I had the right stuff in me—that I was bound to make good. Now we can move over to that house on Oakland Avenue and you can have a maid and take things easy. I tell you, Nell, taking that course with the I. C. S. was the best thing I ever did."

Spare-time study with the I. C. S. is winning promotions for thousands of men and bringing happiness to thousands of homes all over the world. In offices, shops, stores, mines, mills and on railroads, I. C. S. trained men are stepping up to big jobs over the heads of older men, past those whose only qualification is long service.

#### There is a Job Ahead of YOU

Some man is going to be picked for it. The boss can't take chances. When he selects the one to hold it he is going to choose a trained man with sound, practical knowledge of the work. Get busy right now and put yourself in line for that promotion. You can do it in spare time in your own home through the I. C. S., just as nearly two million men and women have done in the last 30 years, just as more than 130 000 men are decided. years, just as more than 130,000 men are doing

The first step these men took was to mark and mail this coupon. Make your start the same way!

#### TEAR OUT HERE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS BOX 7059-E SCBANTON, PA.

BOX 7059-E  Without cost or obligation, please explain how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject before which I have marked an X in the list below:—  ELECC. ENGINEER  Electric Lighting & Rys.  Electric Wiring Telephone Work  MECHANICAL ENGR. Mechanical Draftsman Machine Shop Practice Toolmaker Gas Engine Operating CIVIL ENGINEER Surveying and Mapping MINE FOR'N or ENGR. STATIONARY ENGR. Marine Engineer Marine Engineer Architectural, Draftsman Commercial Law Architectural Draftsman
qualify for the position, or in the subject before which have marked an X in the list below:—  ELEC. ENGINEER Electric Lighting & Rys. Electric Lighting & Rys. Electric Wirling Telegraph Engineer Telephone Work MECHANICAL ENGR. Mechanical Draftsman Machine Shop Practice Toolmaker Gas Engine Operating CIVIL ENGINEER Surveying and Mapping MINE FOR'N or ENGR. STATIONARY ENGR. Marine Engineer MARCHITECT Contractor and Builder Architectural Draftsman COWN. School Subjects COVIL ENGINEER CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTAGE CORNECTED ACCOUNTAGE CORNECTED ACCOUNTAGE CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTAGE CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTAGE COUNTAGE CO
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□ Concrete Builder       □ AUTOMOBILES         □ Structural Engineer       □ Railway Mail Clerk         □ PLUMBING & HEAT'G       □ Mathematics         □ Text. Overseer or Supt.       □ Navigation         □ CHEMIST       □ Poultry       □ Spanish         □ Pbarmacy       □ Banking       □ Teacher

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#### BURSTS AND

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self addressed envelope.

#### Rich

I had not laughed for many moons And life meandered bleakly, Though I had followed those buffoons Who fill each jesting weekly. I sat through farces heavy-eyed

With Morpheus impending,
Till in a paper I descried,
"The Price of Food Descending."

I had not grinned at any pun, The "funnies" were distressing;

thought my laughing days were done, And life was unimpressing. The lasting gloom had got my goat
And days were dull and formal,
Until I almost cracked my throat
At "Clothing Back to Normal."

So times are not so hard and dry, In spite of fact and rumor, While some few folks who write still ply
A splendid sense of humor.

-George A. Paravicini.

#### All In the Papers

The hands of the physician were tied. He stood, defiant and sullen, under the rays of flashlights thrown upon him by four of the masks.—San Francisco Bulletin. Shining countenances, as it were.

FITS—Free trial.—Oakland Post. No, we'll take your word for it.

They moved into an apartment on Lombard street, overlooking the bay the next day.—San Francisco Bulletin. Naturally, being so busy getting itself moved into, the apartment overlooked overlooking anything the day before.

#### Revamped

Mary had a little limb, Well shaped, as limblets go; And everywhere that Mary went That limb was sure to show.

#### All Prepared

"Really," gasped the automobilist, bending over his victim, "really, I didn't hit you intentionally."

"Aw, go on," returned the fallen one belligerently, "whatcher got that bumper on yer car for, if you don't aim to go runnin' into people?"

#### A Rye-al Idea!

Theatrical Manager: "I'm looking for a play with a punch in it."
Helpful Friend: "Why not try a revival of 'Ten Nights in a Barroom'?"

#### They Have Their Reasons

Some people wed, I have been told, Purely from animosity;
And some for love, and some for gold,
And some from curiosity.

#### At College

"Professor," asked the young lady visitor, "what is the strange odor in this room? Is this the chemical laboratory?"

"No, my dear young lady. This is the Latin class room."

"Of course! How stupid of me! I always knew that Latin was a dead lan-guage!"

#### Chiropractice Makes Perfect

Rastus: "Feller, why for yo'-all dabblin' wid dis here oysteropathy?"

Sambo: "'Cause Ah done read in a book dis oysteropathy done treat ob de manipulatin' ob bones, and de onliest partiality Ah's got is humorin' de gallopin' dominoes to pass in review."

#### The Important Point

"How does he get along with his wife?"
"Fine, I guess. They seem to agree on
everything. Why, they even smoke the
same brand of cigarettes."
"That doesn't mean anything. Who
smokes them first?"

#### Qualifying

Kindly Stranger (to lad driving off):
"Going to be a great golf player some
day, buddy?"
Youngster: "Naw! Gonna be President."

#### And Bank and Breakfast Rolls, Too

"What kind of a girl is Bob's sister?"
"Well, she rolls 'em."
"Now, if you mean socks, she's fashionable; if you mean bones, she's plus ultra; if you mean cigarettes, she's impossible."

#### Foresighted Lads

Uptown: "Wow! Four dollars a bottle for orange juice! Don't the café people know the war is over?" Downtown: "Oh, yes. But they're charg-ing next-wartime prices right now."

#### Oratorical Salvage

"Any excitement at the meeting last night?" "Well, Alldere made a speech and brought

down the house."
"Did that break it up?"

"The chairman took the floor."

#### A Bargain

The fresh cream puffs in Tony's window looked inviting, and an interested house-keeper stepped inside to inquire the price. "Fifteena centa da doz," replied the smiling shopkeeper, wiping his hands on his apron preparatory to filling a box. "Why!" exclaimed the lady, "that's remarkably cheap. I usually have to pay four times as much." "She's cheapa all right," confided Tony. "Da healt' office phone I gotta close uppa da shop right off. My girl, Carlotta, gotta da measle."

#### Bean Work

A clever young flyer named Spears
Was equipped with a pair of large ears.
He was shot down one day
And his plane fell away,
So he just used his head, it appears.

#### Frank

Extract from an obituary notice in an

Iowa newspaper:
"Despite all that medical skill and the loving care of her family could do, she died without a struggle."

#### "A Pleasant Time Was Had—"

Casey: "Didja go to the prize fight last night?"

Murphy: "Naw, D'you think I'm goin' to pay out money and then let somebody else have all the fun?"

#### True, True!

"He was always a bad egg, but nobody seemed to mind it until he lost his money."
"Oh, well, you never notice anything wrong about a bad egg until it is broke, you know."

#### Independence Day

The Canary Corners Clarion never failed to publish a eulogy of anyone of any note who appeared in that small village. So when the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a preacher of some prominence, elected to come there for a few days, it started its story in this

way:
"Dr. Johnson is among us for a brief br. Johnson is among us for a brief season. He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinions or beliefs of anyone else. His wife is not with him."

#### Ghosts

"Does my underskirt show?" Six for a quarter. Let the office seek the man. "Have one on me." Nickelodeon. Two dollars a day.

#### Cautious

Lawyer: "Would you vouch for the defendant's integrity?"
Witness: "We-e-ell, not exactly, but I ain't never catched him at nothing."

#### Pearls Before Swine

North: "Would you like a job as prohibition enforcement officer?"
West: "No, I don't drink—but thanks just the same."

#### Insult Upon Injury

"That was tough luck about Bill Bootlaig." "Yeh, wasn't it? To go and get a year for sellin' a pint of hootch after just finishin' four months for killin' his wife."

#### Hot Towel!

"They do say as how Hiram got in a terrible scrape when he was in the city."
"Yup, musta been terrible, all right. He got shaved by a female lady barber."

#### Somewhere West of Britain

"What nationality is that prisoner?" asked a visitor, making her first tour of the

"Well, I'll let you guess for yourself," returned the keeper. "He's in here for fighting with five civilians and two cops."

#### Overtime

She: it is?" "Henry, do you know what time

He: "No, my dear, my watch has given out."

She: "And no wonder! Look at the

#### Immediately '

He: "May I have a good night kiss?" She: "Good night!"

#### "My Love to All"

The teacher had been trying to explain to the class how generosity need not be confined to money or concrete objects.

"Suppose," she suggested as an example, "that I were to love all mankind with whom I came in contact; then, with my love I would be—what?"

A hand shot up.

"Well, Susan?"

"You'd be omnivorous!"

#### A la Carte

The Yank buddy was revisiting battle scenes and was amazed to see a group of rn, all under the direction of a man in the iform of a discharged French corporal, busily digging in a field.

busily digging in a field.

"Queska vous diggy là, Pierre?" he asked
in his best French.

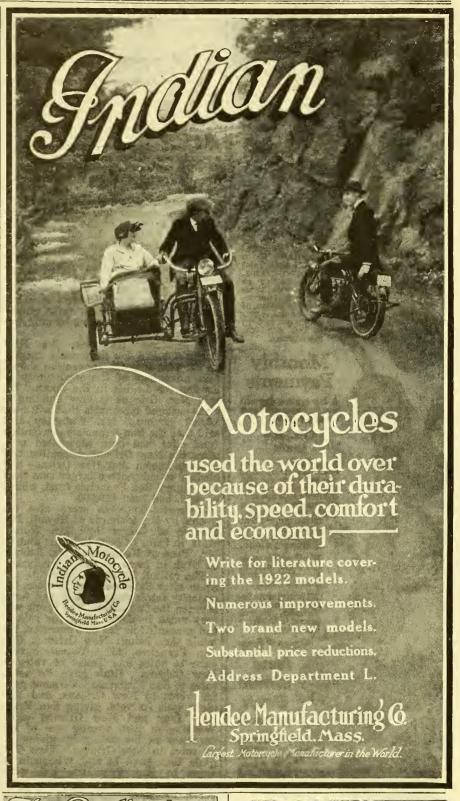
"Ze shell 'ole, M'sieu'," answered Pierre.

"Ze las' pairr-r-rtie of lady and zhentlemen
tourists from Amérique, zey are a leetle
deesappointed wiz ze field of battaille."

#### A Recipe

There once was a man who for hiccough Tried all the known cures he cough pic-

cough, And the best without doubt, As at last he found oubt, Is warm water and salt in a ticcough.









#### The Will of the Organized Veteran

(Continued from page 10)

while 16 members of the committee the 1922 gathering be held the third the third week in October.

The parliamentary bitter-end battle came on the evening of the first day of the convention. Immediately after the committee's recommendation in favor of New Orleans had been presented to the assembly, Mr. Sapiro of San Francisco moved that the convention adopt a substitute motion in favor of making San Francisco the convention's choice. A motion to table this substitute motion was lost.

Mr. Sapiro stated that business men of San Francisco had guaranteed to meet any expenses of the 1922 convention up to \$250,000. He said the city's hotel facilities and the fact that the new memorial auditorium would permit all the convention sessions and committee meetings to be held under one roof were reasons why San Francisco should be favored. He also urged that Legionnaires could only understand the Oriental problem by studying

it at close range.

T. Semmes Walmsley, for New Orleans, based his arguments largely on the plea that the convention should take advantage of the opportunity to develop the Legion in the South. said New Orleans is now building a glass-enclosed tabernacle that will hold 20,000 persons. Mr. Walmsley also said that the San Francisco convention fund offer had been announced only after the New Orleans delegation had made it known that New Orleans had pledged to subscribe a larger sum than the original San Francisco fund, which, he said, had been \$60,000.

Energetic speeches were also de-livered by Mr. Richards of Hawaii, Mr. Hughes of Oregon and Mr. Wozencraft, in favor of New Orleans; and by Weed of Kansas and Mr. Roberts of Utah in favor of San Francisco.

The rollcall by States followed. As State after State recorded its vote, the majority totals jumped back and forth between the two cities. The result was very much in doubt when the rollcall proceeded as far as Tennessee, the totals then being: New Orleans, 456; San Francisco, 457. Tennessee then gave 13 votes and Texas 24 votes to New Orleans. Utah gave its seven votes to San Francisco. Vermont gave ten votes to New Orleans, and Virten votes to New Orleans, and Virginia split its vote, giving San Francisco four and New Orleans eight. Washington then sprang one of surprises in the voting by giving its 19 votes to New Orleans. West Virginia then gave 14 and Wisconsin 30 votes to San Francisco, but when Wyoming gave New Orleans eight votes, the final totals were as given above.

Other surprises in the voting were the 14 votes given New Orleans by Oregon and the 28 votes given San Francisco by Kansas. Illinois cast its 62 votes for San Francisco, which also received 48 from Massachusetts and 65 from Pennsylvania. New York cast its 80 votes for New Orleans, which also received 48 from Ohio and 47 from Iowa. Indiana divided its vote evenly, 16 for each of the two cities.

By the terms of the resolution adopted, the time of the convention will be determined by the National Executive Committee. The convention committee, however, recommended that

The Finance Committee's report recommending that National dues be kept at \$1 a year, but providing that members who join after July 1st shall pay 75 cents and those joining after October 1st shall pay 50 cents was arrived at after pay 50 cents was arrived at a fter pay 50 cents was a fter pay 50 cents was arrived at a fter pay 50 cents was arrived at a fter pay 50 cents was arrived at a fter pay 50 cents was rived at after unusually lengthy hearings in which the determination for economy in all Legion activities for 1922 was the dominant note.

The report, as adopted by the Convention, specified further that fifty percent of the net profit of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY shall be set aside as a reserve fund to be used in emergencies only, and that fifty percent of the magazine's profits shall be distributed among the departments in proportion to the paid-up membership of each depart-The report adopted also conment.

tained this clause:

"Your committee recommends to the National Executive Committee and to the officers elected for the ensuing year a most rigid program of economy and a material reduction in the general expenses incident to the conduct of affairs."

Perhaps the most emphatic expression of the Convention's will was its vote on the resolution opposing the pardon of Eugene V. Debs or the release or pardon of any sedition prisoner, draft evader or conscientious objector. With a roar of assent the delegates leaped to their feet when this resolution was put before them.

Scarcely less emphatic, however, was the unanimous vote on the resolution demanding that every available method be exercised to effect the return of Grover C. Bergdoll for the completion of his term of imprisonment as a deserter. The Bergdoll resolution adopted included this provision:

"Be it further resolved, that a demand is made for the prompt trial of everyone who may have been implicated in his escape from the United States."

The adoption of the daisy as the Legion's official flower, in place of the French poppy, was accomplished when the Convention approved the recom-mendations of the Committee on Memorials. This committee recited the difficulties in obtaining the French flower in its natural state and the objections which attend the wearing of the artificial poppy. The daisy, it ad-vised, is a distinctive American flower easily obtained in all parts of the country.

The indorsement of La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux as the official fun-making branch of the Legion followed recommendation of the Organization Committee, which recited the necessity of maintaining amusement activities in posts and departments and reviewed the growth and development which the boxcar society has already attained within the Legion.

By adopting the resolutions presented the Naval Affairs Committee and the Military Policy Committee, the convention placed the Legion on record as favoring a preparedness policy that is consistent with present world conditions. At the same time, the Convention adopted a resolution presented by the Resolutions Committee, endorsing the principle of an international limitation of armaments.

The Naval Affairs Committee report was an exhaustive treatise on national defense from the naval viewpoint, and it contained specific recommendations relating to the necessity of maintaining adequate regular and reserve force personnel to man all present ships effectively; developing specialized arms in accordance with the lessons learned from the war; maintaining adequate bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and stations in our foreign possessions and working out mobilization plans that would include Merchant Marine as well as vessels of the regular Navy. This report possessed especial significance from the fact that naval the Kansas City Convention.

The Military Policy Committee's report expressed the Legion's belief that

reductions in appropriations should not be permitted to cripple the plan of na-tional defense called for under the Army Reorganization Act, and that at all costs the system of co-operation and co-ordination among the Regular establishment, the Organized Reserves and the National Guard must be carried out.

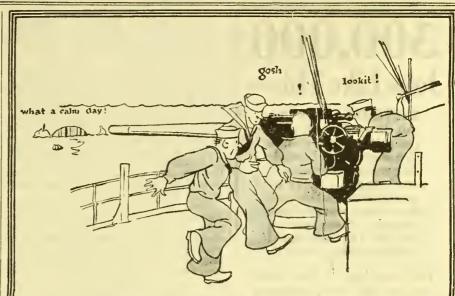
NOTE: The recommendations of the

national standing committees and other national legion policies formulated at the Third National Convention will be presented in detail in subsequent issues of The American Legion Weekly.

#### The Election of New Legion Officials

THE important business of changing the guard was accomplished after the guard was accomplished after the Convention had passed on all com-mittee reports and registered its de-cisions on questions of policy and pro-cedure. It was toward the middle of the final afternoon that the chairman began calling the roll by States for nominations for National Commander. Alabama, the first State called, yielded to Iowa. D. F. Steck, National Committeeman from Iowa, nominated Hanford MacNider, 1921 commander of the Department of Iowa. Mr. Steck also said that Mr. MacNider's business career showed that he possessed executive ability to an extraordinary degree.

A demonstration in favor of Mr. MacNider followed Mr. Steck's speech. Arizona then yielded to New York, which seconded the nomination of Mr. MacNider, thereby evoking another demonstration. Arkansas yielded to Missouri, which placed in nomination the name of its department commander, John Williams of Joplin, Mo. Hawaii yielded to Oklahoma, and Mr. Fuquay of that State nominated Roy Hoffman. Indiana then seconded Mr. MacNider. Kentucky nominated Emmet O'Neal, National Executive Committeeman from that State, and Nebraska nominated one of her favorite sons, Earl Cline. After New Hampshire had seconded Mr. Williams's nomination, a MacNider landslide developed. Seconds came in rapid succession from North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Tennessee. Texas yielded to Oklahoma, whereupon Mr. Hoffman withdrew his name and endorsed Mr. MacNider. Mr. Cline withdrew soon afterward and then, after several other States had been called, Mr. Williams withdrew his name and moved that the election of Mr. Mac-Nider be made unanimous. A mighty roar filled the Convention hall as the



## The Submarine Stare

EMEMBER when you got into the sub zone? And you whanged away with every gun on the old battle wagon whenever a beer bottle hove into sight on your bow?

Most of your spare time was spent staring intently down at the water. But you weren't interested in what the whispering waves were saying; nor were you pulling a Narcissus at your reflection. You wanted to know what was down below in the depths! What was under the surface!

You'd be surprised at how many men are like that now in peace times. They don't care if a man's got on a snappy suit and patent leather dogs; they want to know what's underneath.

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ed were George L. Berry, of Tennessee; Raymond O. Brackett, of Massachusetts; John A. McCormick, of Colorado; Charles S. Kendrick, of California, and S. Nelson Jackson of Vermont. Of these, Mr. Brackett and Mr. McCormick served in the Navy, the Constitution requiring that no more than three of the vice-commanders shall be veterans of the Army. Other candidates for vicecommander were John J. Wicker, Jr., of Virginia; Charles S. Hill, of Wyoming; James W. Morris, of Florida; Albert J. Merritt, of Connecticut; Josephus Daniels, Jr., of North Carolina, and Mrs. Milan McAdams of Missouri, formerly of the Army Nurse Corps.

Rev. Earl Blackman of Chanute, Kans., former chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Division, was elected National Chaplain after a spirited contest in which four ballots were taken. On the first roll-call, the other candidates were Rev. Joseph Allen Wolf of Pennsylvania and Rev. E. Porter of Montana. Rev. Porter then withdrew his name, and the proponents of the two remaining candidates fought out the ballot battle, Rev. Mr. Blackman winning by 496 votes.

#### Resolutions Dealing with **National Questions**

THE convention adopted the following resolutions dealing with national questions:

Opposing the pardon of Eugene V. Debs. Demanding energetic measures to effect the return of Grover C. Bergdoll to the United States, urging full prosecution of all those who evaded the draft law and continued imprisonment for offenders under the wartime laws for the punishment of disloyalty.

Placing the Legion on record against the sentiments uttered by George Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, on America's reasons for entering World War.

Reaffirming the Legion's previous stand against Oriental immigration and against granting citizenship rights to Orientals now in this country

Favoring the exclusion of all aliens for a period of five years, provided, however, that fathers, mothers, wives and husbands of American citizens be allowed admission; urging strict examination of prospective immigrants in their native lands; advocating uniform and dignified naturalization ceremonies and establishment of a knowledge of civics and American history as a prerequisite for citizenship.

Providing that individual posts of the Legion take no stand on questions involving relations with Mexico before referring the question to their department headquarters.

Urging adequate laws for the punishment of disloyalty in the schools and requiring that the oath of allegiance be taken by teachers

Endorsing the Boy Scouts. Endorsing the program of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Recommending that Congress make further provisions for financing the entry of ex-service men upon homestead lands.

Recommending adoption of a law to give every ex-service man who carried War Risk Term Insurance an opportunity to reinstate his insurance, if it has lapsed, at any time within a period of five years after discharge.

Recommending that the President is-

sue an Executive Order to guarantee all ex-service persons preference in securing and holding appointments and in being promoted in the classified Civil Service, as provided for in existing

Endorsing the idea of an agreement for the limitation of armaments, as contemplated by the President of the United States in calling for the international conference in Washington.

Demanding an adequate Navy for the maintenance of the United States as a world power and the protection of those policies which are distinctively American.

Urging that Congress, in following out its program of economy, guard against impairing the effectiveness of the Army as insured by the Army Reorganization Act, and that the policy of developing the Organized Reserves and the National Guard be fully carried out.

Endorsing an adequate merchant ma-

Urging that November 11th be made a national legal holiday.

Urging that laws requiring that the flag be raised over all schools be passed in the twelve States which have not such laws on their statute books al-ready. Urging also a national cam-paign to insure against disrespect to

the flag in advertising. Endorsing the program of the National Educational Association and the plan for holding of American Educa-tion Week, December 4th to 10th. Calling for complete education of nativeborn and foreign-born citizens in American history, government, ideals and traditions.

Urging that the schools be freed of any suspicion of partisan politics.

Recommending that the Legion discourage the distribution, purchase and sale of all radical literature, and keep a watch on all radical propagandists; and that officials of Legion posts be urged to notify peace officers of con-templated meetings of radicals which would transgress the law, in order that such meetings may be prevented or dispersed.

#### Resolutions Bearing on Legion Activities

OTHER resolutions adopted, pertaining to matters of I ing to matters of Legion activity, were these:

Urging that the Legion concentrate its attention on the question of unemployment and do everything in its power to bring about the employment of the greatest possible number of ex-service

Authorizing the maintenance of an office of the National Service Division in Washington until the need for such an office has passed.

Authorizing the National Commander to appoint a sub-committee to prepare by-laws covering methods of disciplinary action against posts violating Legion principles, the sub-committee to report to the National Executive Com-

Providing for a conference of the editors of Legion publications to be held yearly during the National Convention.

Providing the National Convention. Providing that the Legion's national dues for 1922 shall be \$1 per annum; for members joining after July 1st, seventy-five cents; for members joining after October 1st, fifty cents. Providing also that 50 percent of the net profits of

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY shall be set aside as a reserve fund, and that the remaining 50 percent shall be dis-tributed to the departments in proportion to their enrollment of paid-up members.

Adopting the American daisy as the official flower of the Legion, in place

of the French poppy.

Establishing a Legion Department of Continental Europe, to have jurisdiction over all European posts except those in Great Britain.

Providing for the maintenance of harmonious mutual relations with the Great War Veterans Association of Canada.

Adopting ceremonials for Legion meetings, observance of holidays, military funerals, dedications and other

occasions.

Endorsing La Societé des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux as a suitable means of providing the Legion with amusement and social features.

Urging continuance of the Every-Member-Get-A-Member campaign.

Providing for the organization of a central Legion Graves Registration Bu-

reau in each county.

Recommending that when a post or department is asked to endorse any project for the erection of a memorial, the details of the memorial plan be submitted to the National Memorials Committee of the Legion for counsel and advice.

Recommending that posts establish relations with organizations or individuals interested in history, to the end that community histories and World War records may be better compiled.

Conferring upon Milton J. Foreman, of Chicago, chairman of the first Legion caucus in Paris, the title of Past

National Commander.

Referring the question of the advisability of establishing a fathers' auxiliary of the Legion to the National Executive Committee with instructions to return a report at the annual convention.

Authorizing the National Americanism Commission to accept funds from sources without the Legion, if given without restriction, provided that the acceptance or rejection of contributions be placed in the joint authority of the National Commander, the National Finance Committee and the National Director of the Americanism Commis-

#### Subjects to Be Pressed as Legislation

THE Convention adopted a report .commending fully the work of the National Legislative Committee during the last year. It also approved recom-mendations of the convention legislative committee that the Legion should work for the enactment of legislation on the following subjects, among others:

Making November 11th, Armistice

Day, a national holiday.

Reclamation of government lands with a view to opening them to settlement by veterans.

Increased compensation for the blind and legless of the World War.

Employment of ex-service men in the

Veterans Bureau.

Amendments to the War Risk Insurance Act to enable men to renew pol-

icies which have lapsed.

Amendments to the War Risk Compensation and Vocational Training laws.

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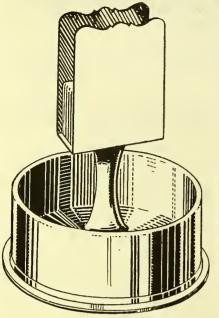


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men who make good.

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to enable more men to obtain their benefits and to liberalize treatment of men already benefitting.

Laws assisting Regular and Reserve Officers in the United States Public Health Service.

Establishment of a civilian bureau of aeronautics as a part of the National Government.

Exemption from taxation of Legion entertainments for charitable purposes. Enlarging the preferential rights of veterans under the Homestead Law.

Extending the Civil Service Preference Law for veterans to protect veterans employed in the Canal Zone.

Providing for the Federal appropriation of \$200 for the burial expenses of

veterans.

Exemption of disabled men from payment of income taxes on their Federal compensation or War Risk payments.

Providing retirement rights for disabled reserve officers equal to those possessed by Regular officers.

#### Final Meeting of the 1921 Executive Committee

NUMBER of questions which became distinctive issues in the National Convention developed their importance when the final session of the 1921 National Executive Committee was held in Kansas City the day before the Convention opened. For the most part, however, the National Executive Committee at this pre-convention meeting simply received the reports of national committees and referred them-in some cases with changes—to the appropriate committees of the convention. Committeemen expressed the sentiment that, as the 1921 National Executive Committee was about to expire automatically, it should not anticipate the action of the convention on controversial questions brought before it.

Considerable discussion followed the presentation of the report of the Committee on Hospitalization by Abel Davis, its chairman. This was an exhaustive review of the Legion's efforts to obtain an ordered administration of the government agencies dealing with the disabled veterans. Stress placed on the work of the Committee of Hospital Consultants to the Secretary of the Treasury, in planning the expenditure of the \$18,600,000 for hospital construction. This committee was appointed at the instance of the Legion, and Mr. Davis expressed the confidence that if its recommendations are carried out, the unfortunate conditions still existing among men in hospitals will be overcome.

Several committeemen insisted that observations in their own States convinced them that the decentralization of the government bureaus, as contemplated under the Sweet Act, has not been accomplished because of the unwillingness of Washington officials to place the final power of deciding claims in the hands of the sub-offices and regional offices. It was made plain in the Committee report passed on to the convention that the Veterans Bureau is still on trial so far as the Legion is concerned. An outstanding recommenda-tion of the report was the suggestion that all Legion committees dealing with matters affecting hospitalization and other claims of veterans should be merged in a new committee to be known as the Committee on the Veterans

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The report of the Finance Committee showed that the Legion in the past fiscal year had spent \$7,537 less than the budget estimate; that receipts had exceeded estimated revenue by \$67,746.17; the Legion's indebtedness to its trust fund had been reduced from \$289,651.16 to \$80,000. The report recommended no reduction in the national per capita dues for 1922, but suggested that the convention take action on the pro-ration of the national dues.

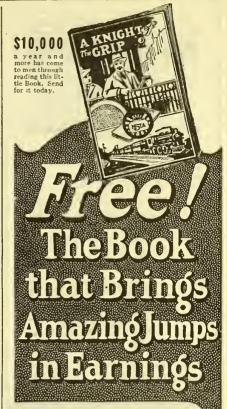
Other reports read before the Executive Committee and passed on to the convention were those of the Committee on Oriental Affairs, the Ceremonials Committee, the Committee on Civil Service Preference, the National Me-morials Committee, the Military Policy Committee, the National Legislative Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee.

The Committee approved the organization of departments in Japan and China. It also indorsed the American Legion Hospital at Rochester, Minn., established by the Minnesota Department through the generosity of the Mayo Clinic. This hospital will provide free treatment and accommodations vide free treatment and accommodations to any service man without funds, regardless of whether his disability is due to his service. Dependents of ex-service men are also included among the hospital's beneficiaries. Those able to pay will be charged amounts to be determined by an American Legion board. The Minnesota department is taking over a nine-story hotel to house ex-service men attending the clinics of the new hospital.

The Committee listened to a plea by a delegation from the Labor Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for Legion indorsement of a proposed law to legalize the sale of light wines and beers, subject to heavy taxa-The committee voted that action on this subject was not properly within its scope, and that the question might be presented to the appropriate convention committee to determine whether it should be submitted to the convention.

A feature of the meeting was an address by National Vice Commander J. G. Scrugham of Nevada in which Mr. Scrugham presented figures and facts on the adjusted compensation proposal gathered during the past year from financial and economic statistics. These showed the earnings of corporations during the war and the excessive profits earned by industry generally. Mr. Scrugham referred to the present proposal to reduce the taxes of these industries as proof of the fact that adjusted compensation could be paid veterans from revenues that are still available if the Government will go after them. The committee voted that not only the Legislative Committee's report, but also Mr. Scrugham's remarks, should be supplied to every member of the committee.

The Executive Committee voted on the question of whether the National Commander and other Legion officials should retain the medals conferred upon them during the Legion's tour of the Allied countries last summer. It voted that the persons upon whom they were conferred might properly retain them. This action was taken after a letter from Past National Commander Henry G. Lindsley had been read in which Mr. Lindsley announced he had forwarded his medals to National Headquarters for preservation, in the belief that they had been awarded to him in recognition



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of his position in the Legion rather than for his war services. Immediately after this letter had been read, Committeeman James M. Johnson of South Carolina made a vigorous speech, demanding that not only Mr. Lindsley, but also the other officials who had been decorated, should be instructed to retain their medals. "When we elect men to positions in the Legion, they are sup-posed to get all the benefits for the sacrifices they make for us," said Mr. Johnson, whose resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote after a burst of good humor. Commander Emery, after the vote was taken, stated that he had already deposited his decorations at National Headquarters.

A committee appointed by the Cleveland National Convention to examine the claims of civilian technical employes of the Medical Department of the Army during the war, who wished to become eligible for membership in the Legion, advised against amendment of the present membership rules. It was stated that while the valuable character of the service of these technical employes was recognized, it would be unwise to make an exception in their favor that would certainly give the appearance of discrimination against persons in other classes of civilian service who had been seeking membership in the Legion.

#### First Meeting of the New **Executive Committee**

WITHIN a few hours of the close of the Third National Convention, the new National Executive Committee of the Legion met and transacted such business as immediately devolved upon it as the governing body of the Legion between conventions.

National Commander MacNider was in the chair, and his first official act was the reappointment of Lemuel Bolles of Seattle, Wash., as National Adjutant. Nominations for the other national offices were then called for with the result that Robert H. Tyndall of Indian-

apolis was re-elected National Treasapoils was re-elected Vational Treas-urer, Robert A. Adams of Indianapolis National Judge Advocate, Russell G. Creviston of Indianapolis Assistant National Adjutant, and Eben Putnam of Wellesley Farms, Mass., National Historian.

The committee adopted a resolution providing that the service work of the Legion shall be carried on by the maintenance of a main office at Indianapolis in charge of a National Service Director and a branch office at Washington in charge of an Assistant National Service Director.

The National Commander was asked, in a resolution adopted by the committee, to appoint a representative from The American Legion to the next Interallied Veterans' Conference.

A sum of about \$4,000 remaining in the treasury of the national W.C.T. as the balance of its war welfare fund was offered to the Legion for work among disabled soldiers and accepted with a vote of thanks by the committee.

London Post of the Legion asked for help in carrying on its work, but its representative was unable to persuade the committee to give it. Colorado also asked for aid in meeting the situation in that State, where there is a great congestion of tubercular ex-service men to be cared for. The committee, after a full discussion of different kinds of emergency situations all over the country, adopted a resolution calling on the National Service Director to investigate and report to the National Commander and the National Executive Committee.

The committee voted that the National Commander appoint a committee of three to draw up and present a resolution to the proper authorities at Washington placing The American Legion on record as being opposed to the reduction of the training pay of disabled veterans pending rehabilitation.

The care of all American Legion World War records was transferred by

a vote of the committee from the National Memorials Committee to the National Historian.

#### Tumult Shouting, and a Job Done

(Continued from page 6)

General Jacques, following General Diaz, captivated the audience at once by bravely wading into the English lan-guage. His message, too, was that America's part was remembered.

General Lejeune stirred the conven-

tion by a handsome tribute to The American Legion. "I said once before," he declared, "that I had just three claims to fame; one that I am a Marine, the second that I commanded the Second Division overseas, and the third that I am a member of The American Legion."

The night of the first day of the convention might properly have been dubbed "gob night." Certainly there were two very illustrious gobs on hand, and they both spoke. Earl Beatty, who stood out before the vast assembly as a living embodiment of all the romance, courage and strength of the British Navy, dwelt at length upon the unselfish purposes of America in entering the World War.

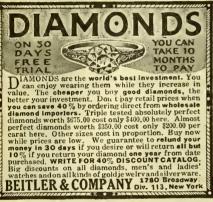
When Beatty was done, the crowd, after giving him din after din of cheers, called loudly for "Rodman, Rodman," who prefaced his remarks by leading the convention in three lusty rahs for the Britisher.

The convention opened its second day on its toes to see, cheer and hear Foch and Pershing. The climax of the convention's demonstrations was approaching. Pershing, speaking first, got a great send-off, as four State delegations—Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and Pennsylvania—all rushed to the platform with their State standards claiming him as he smilingly began, "Today I am an ordinary buddy of the rear rank." All at once Pershing's speech was over. Foch stepped to the front, and the Third National Convention of The American Logion reached the high water mark of Legion reached the high-water mark of its faith and fervor in what will rightly take its place as one of the greatest demonstrations to an individual on record in this country.

And the convention itself paid the

highest honor within its power to the Allied leaders who were its guests. Allied leaders who were its guests. As each of them, Foch, Beatty, Diaz and Jacques, concluded his remarks, National Commander Emery turned to him, pinned upon his breast the Legion's emblem and formally pronounced him a member in good standing of The American Legion. Nor should any mention of notable guests fail to omit a distinguished group who were already. a distinguished group who were already





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good Legionnaires—America's World War Medal of Honor men, now organized into a society of their own.

The American Legion must have a big warm place in the heart of the world, for in addition to the fact that its convention drew the greatest military and naval commanders of the age thousands of miles to attend it, messages and messengers of friendliness and encouragement poured in upon the Kansas City conclave from all parts of this and many other countries. Charles Bertrand, the president of the Interallied Veterans Federation, whom Commander Emery referred to as his "superior officer," made the trip from Europe to bring The American Legion creetings from the Allied veterans greetings from the Allied veterans.

A word of good will came from far away Poland through the Polish min-ister at Washington. George Crosfield brought to the convention the regards of the British Legion. General Robert McBride, speaking for the Grand Army of the Republic, exalted the great American spirit exemplified in the Legion by the sons of both those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. The survivors of the army in gray who followed Lee and Jackson, the United Confederate Veterans, sent one of their number to "tell the boys we love them and are proud of them because they saved civilization." Spokesmen were present too from the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Veterans of For-

eign Wars.

There are people who are always thrown into a daze by a three-ring circus. Such of them as went to Kansas City must have stayed in a daze, because three rings were nothing at all to that carnival. The convention life outside the convention hall was too varied and vast for any one person to take it in. Thousands saw the great musical comedy, "Name It," brought to Kansas City by The American Legion of Denver, Colo. Thousands went out to the aerial derby held at the Kansas City Flying Field by American Legion aviators. Thousands took part in the reunion activities of the Thirty-fifth and Eightyninth Divisions. And thousands took a look in on such elaborate side-show features as the Legion rodeo given by Grover-Metzger Post of Kansas City, the big gun exhibit maintained by the United States Ordnance Department

and the Army-Navy football contest.

Living up to and forging well ahead of past records, The American Legion parade, held the afternoon of the second day of the convention and reviewed by Foch, Beatty, Diaz, Jacques, Pershing, Lejeune, Rodman and a great stand full of distinguished guests, was the most impressive public feature of the convention. Fifty thousand Legionnaires passed, State by State, down avenues that were furrows in fields of flags and faces, marching past the reviewing stand for nearly three hours. The three hundred thousand people who flanked the Legion as it marched cheered and laughed, and some of them sobbed.
"Here is the America that fought and suffered and is not forgetting," the marching hosts seemed to say.

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